SECOND TRIP TO NEW ORLEANS.

Early Superstitions-Another Visitation of the "Milk Sick"-Abe Attains His Majority-His Business Ability and Physical Prowess-Clerk In a Store.

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Although gay, prosperous and light bearted, these people were brimming over with superstition. It was at once their food and drink. They believed in the baneful influence of witches, pinned their faith to the curative power of wizards in dealing with sick animals and shot the image of a witch with a silver ball to break the spell she was supposed to have over human beings. They followed with religious minuteness the directions of the water wizard, with his magic divining rod, and the faith doctor who wrought miraculous cures by strange sounds and signals to some mysterious agency. The flight of a bird in at the window, the breath of a horse on a child's head, the crossing by a dog of a hunter's path, all betokened evil luck in store for some one. The moon exercised greater influence on the actions of the people and the growth of vegetation than the sun and all the planetary system combined. Fence rails could only be cut in the light of the moon and potatoes planted in the dark of the moon. Trees and plants which bore their fruit above ground could be planted when the moon shone full. Soap could only be made in the light of the moon, and it must only be stirred in one way and by one person. They had the horror of Friday which with many exists to this day. Nothing was to be begun on that unlucky day, for if the rule were violated an endless train of disasters was sure to follow.

Surrounded by people who believed in these things, Lincoln grew to manhood. With them he walked, talked and labored, and from them he also absorbed whatever of superstition showed itself in him thereafter. His early Baptist training made him a fatalist up to the day of his death, and listening in boyish wonder to the legends of some toothless old dame led him to believe in the significance of dreams and visions. His surroundings helped to create that unique character which in the eyes of a great portion of the American people was only less curious and amusing than it was august and noble.

The winter of 1829 was marked by another visitation of that dreaded disease, "the milk sick." It was making the usual ravages among the cattle. Huin southern Indiana. Dennis Hanks, discouraged by the prospect and grieving over the loss of his stock, proposed a move farther westward. Returning emigrants had brought encouraging news of the newly developed state of Illinois. Vast stretches of rich alluvial lands were to be had there on the easiest of

a long neglected encumbrance, and, like many of his neighbors, he was ready for another change. Having disposed of his land to James Gentry, and his grain and stock to young David Turnham, he loaded his household effects into a wagon drawn by two yoke of oxen, and in March, 1830, started for Illinois, The two daughters of Mrs. Lincoln had meanwhile married Dennis Hanks and Levi Hall, and with these additions the party numbered 13 in all. Abe had just passed his twenty-first birthday.

After a fortnight of rough and fatiguing travel the colony of Indiana emigrants reached a point in Illinois five miles borthwest of the town of Decatur, in Macon county. John Hanks, son of



JOHN HANKS

that Joseph Hanks in whose shop at Elizabethtown Thomas Lincoln had learned what he knew of the carpenter's later days, started with his family and art, met and sheltered them until they were safely housed on a piece of land which he had selected for them five for Texas. Lincoln was hired to pilot miles farther westward. He had preced- the vessel through to the Illinois river. ed them over a year and had in the Arriving at Beardstown, the pilot was ship nearly all of the early and famous meantime hewed out a few timbers to discharged and returned on foot across be used in the construction of their the sand and hills to New Salem. In cabin. With the aid of the oxen and a the meantime Offut's long expected plow John and Abe broke up 15 acres goods had arrived, and Lincoln was of sod, and "Abe and myself," observes placed in charge. Offut relied in no Hanks in a matter of act way, "split slight degree on the business capacity of type apparatus made in our country rails enough to fence the place in." As his clerk. In his effusive way he praised they swung their axes or with wedge him beyond reason. He boasted of his and maul split out the rails how strange | skill as a business man and his wonderto them the thought would have seemed ful intellectual acquirements. As for ever made, and which have since that that those selfsame rails were destined physical strength and fearlessness of to make one of them immortal! If such a vision flashed before the mind of the entire world to produce his equal. either, he made no sign of it, but each kept steadily on in his simple, unromantic task

Beginning Life on His Own Account,

the vexations of parental restraint. He had done his duty to his father and felt able to begin life on his own account. As he steps out into the broad and inviting world we take him up for consideration as a man.

on his own account Abe remained in sight of the varental abode. He worked at odd jobs in the neighborhood or wherever the demand for his services called him. As late as 1831 he was still in the same parts, and John Hanks is authority for the statement that he "made 3,000 rails for Major Warnick," walking daily three miles to his work. During the intervals of leisure he read the few books obtainable and continued the practice of extemporaneous speaking to the usual audience of undemonstrative stumps and voiceless trees. His first attempt at public speaking after landing in Illinois is thus described to me by John Hanks, whose language I incorporate: "After Abe got to Decatur, or rather to Macon county, a man by the name of Posey came into our neighborhood and made a speech. It was a bad one, and I said Abe could beat it. I turned down a box, and Abe made his speech. The other man was a candidate. Abe wasn't. Abe beat him to death, his subject being the navigation of the Sangamon river. The man, after Abe's speech was through, took him aside and asked him where he had learned so much and how he could do so well. Abc replied, stating his manner and method of reading and what he had read. The

man encouraged him to persevere." For the first time we are now favored with the appearance on the scene of a very important personage, one destined to exert no little influence in shaping Lincoln's fortunes. It is Denton Offut, a brisk and venturesome business man, whose operations extended up and down the Sangamon river for many miles. Having heard glowing reports of John Hanks' successful experience as a boatman in Kentucky, he had come down the river to engage the latter's services to take a boatload of stock and provisions to New Orleans. "He wanted me to go badly," observes Hanks, "but I

Salem, a place destined to be an important spot in the career of Lincoln. There they met with their first serious delay. The boat stranded on Rutledge's milldam and hung helplessly over it a day and a the foremost of American photographnight. "We unloaded the boat," narrated one of the crew to explain how they obtained relief from their embarrassing situation-"that is, we transferred the goods from our boat to a borman victims were falling before it every | rowed one. We then rolled the barrels day and it caused the usual stampede forward. Lincoln bored a hole in the end projecting over the dam. The water which had leaked in ran out, and we slid over." Offut was profoundly impressed with this exhibition of Lincoln's ingenuity. In his enthusiasm he declared to the crowd who covered the hill and who had been watching Lincoln's operation that he would build a steamboat to plow up and down the Sanga-His land groaned under the weight of mon, and that Lincoln should be her captain. She would have rollers for shoals and dams, runners for ice, and, with Lincoln in charge, "By thunder,

she'd have to go!" After release from their embarrassing. not to say perilous, position the boat and her crew floated away. Early in May they reached New Orleans, where lighted by a large skylight, the roof of they lingered a month, disposing of their which starts from the surrounding cargo and viewing the sights which the Crescent City afforded.

In June the entire party, including river. At St. Louis they disembarked, Offut remaining behind, while Lincoln, Hanks and Johnston started across Illinois on foot. At Edwardsville they separated, Hanks going to Springfield, while Lincoln and his stepbrother followed the road to Coles county, to which point | being printed by exposure to the light. old Thomas Lincoln had meanwhile removed. Here Abe did not tarry long, probably not over a month, but long enough to dispose most effectually of one Daniel Needham, a famous wrestler who had challenged the returned boatman to a test of strength. The contest took place at a locality known as Wabash Point. Abe threw his antagonist twice with comparative ease and thereby demonstrated such marked strength and agility as to render him forever popular with the boys of that neighbor-

His introduction to the citizens of New Salem, as Mentor Graham, the schoolteacher, tells us, was in the capacity of clerk of an election board. Graham furnishes ample testimony of the facility, fairness and honesty which characterized the new clerk's work, and both teacher and clerk were soon bound

together by the warmest of ties. A few days after the election Lincoln found employment with one Dr. Nelson, who, after the style of dignitaries of effects in his "private" conveyancewhich, in this instance, was a flatboatdanger, he challenged New Salem and

Filial Devotion.

Lincoln's love for his second mother was a most filial and affectionate one. Abe had now attained his majority His letters show that he regarded the reand began to throw from his shoulders lation truly as that of mother and son.

HE LOVES HIS WORK.

Mr. Thomas W. Smillie, Uncle Sam's Chief Photographer.

For a long time after beginning life some of the Wonders Contained in the Camera Shop of the Smithsonian Institution - What Will Be Done in the Future.

[Special Washington Letter.]

One of the most interesting as well as important branches of the Smithsonian institution is the photographic establishment, which was organized many years ago with a view of collecting and disseminating valuable information in the art of photography among scientists and inventors and to develop that art among scientific institutions. The establishment has lately grown into national prominence on account of the wide scope and character of its work. The chief photographer is Mr. Thomas W. Smillie, who for twenty-six years has held the position. He is a Scotchman of five-and-fifty years. He is tall and slim, with pale features. His mustache is light and so is his hair,

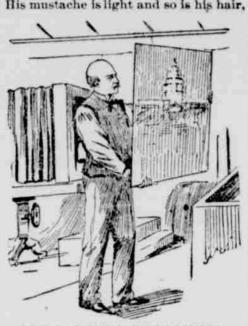


PLATE OF THE LARGEST CAMERA.

of which latter, however, there is not much, and what there is circles the waited awhile before answering. I horizon only of a well-shaped head. hunted up Abe, and I introduced him His brownish-gray eyes are as kindly and John Johnston, his stepbrother, to as his soft voice. He is thoroughly Offut. After some talk we at last made contented when at work in his studio an engagement with Offut at 50 cents a and loves to mingle with his appliances day and \$60 to make the trip to New in the shop just as an inventor loves to test and operate a machine of which he Having loaded the vessel with pork in is the happy author. Mr. Smillie is an barrels, corn and hogs, these sturdy expert on photographic work, and beatmen swung out into the stream. On owing to his reputation was engaged April 19 they reached the town of New | to take charge of the photographic office when the organization was established. He modestly asserts that he is as yet only a rudimentary worker, but it can be said that he ranks as one of

The camera shop is connected with the Smithsonian institution, but is located within the building occupied by the national museum. The studio embraces a number of rooms on the top floor of the building, completely isolated from the rest of the structure and quite remote from the exhibits of curios. The quarters occupied are by no means suitable for the work which is done, but owing to the lack of funds there has been no adequate provision made for the enlargement and improvement of the present facilities. Several blind doors shut off the sight of the gallery from the communicating corridors, and the gallery is only reached after climbing a rather perpendicular and perilous circular flight of iron stairs. The room where the principal work is done is occupied by the innumerable tools and appliances of the workers, and affords anything but an agreeable place to labor. It is walls, about five feet from the floor. The room is therefore close and squatty, and disagreeable in summer Offut, boarded a steamboat going up the on account of the heat, while it is uncomfortable in the winter months on account of the cold. There is also a number of windows or small doors on the walls from which are built large board platforms. On these the negatives are placed when the pictures are

> Although the photographers have inadequate and disagreeable quarters their scientific appliances are said to be the best obtainable. The institution is fortunate, too, in being the recipient of valuable specimens of improvements, which are donated by the manufacturers who desire them to be, tested officially, and great importance is attached to the opinion of the photographers at this studio who examine the various appliances and put them to the best use. The room has a varied collection of cameras of all kinds; from the little miniature plaything to the immense tripod camera for use in taking pictures and views of extensive landscapes and large buildings. The largest camera in the collection has a plate 25x30 inches. To the visitor to the studio the most interesting figure in the collection is a small daguerreotype camera which was presented to the National Photographers' association, September 21, 1871, by Prof. S. F. B. Morse, the well-known inventor of the telegraph. That association was the prototype of the Photographic association of to-day. The former association ceased to exist a few months after Prof. Morse made his donation. Its history is very interesting, as it numbered among its memberit is due much credit for the place which photography holds to-day in the world of arts and refined mechanics. This camera was the first daguerreoand before its presentation the father of practical electricity sent to Paris time played a very important part in photography.

Along the low wall of one side of the of taking a picture from the time of re- Youth's Companion.

moving the cap from the lens until it is mounted and polished on the cardboard back. This fine collection of specimens is the result of years of extensive research on the part of the photographer, Mr. Smillie, who has gathered together samples of each of the articles used in taking and developing a photograph from the time the first machine was invented until the present day. It is believed that the national museum will in a short time have an additional building constructed, specially for its own use, in which the photographic studio will be allowed a large section of space for the exhibition of such specimens as Mr. Smillie has been able to accumulate. For the present the collection is packed away in the cabinets on the sword upon the officers and cut off the ear of sides of the wall, almost unknown, unhonored and unsung. There is also piled in confusion on the shelves in of the Pharisees that He was setting up a photographic paraphernalia which, if sufficient space were afforded, could be all forsook Jesus and fied away into the darkassorted and arranged in groups to ness form another valuable addition to the exhibition.

tographic office is given up entirely to (John 18:13), who, though deposed by microscopic work and is known as the Rome, was still the high priest accordmicroscopic room. This branch of ing to the law of Moses. Caiaphas, the photographic work is Mr. Smillie's son-in-law of Annas, was now the actforte. He is an expert in the work and ing high priest appointed by the Romhas won fame abroad as well as at ans. Apparently the leaders wanted home. The Parisian academy of in- the authority and sanction of Annas, ventors awarded him a medal for ex- and probably very little was done here cellence of workmanship in the pho- beyond this. Annas very soon sends tography of thin sections of wood. The Jesus to Caiaphas. microscopic room is dark and small, The council sought for witness and the only entrance which the sun- against Jesus. Not to ascertain the light has is by means of a window filled truth; they did not desire that. But, with yellow-paned glass. In this having secured their prisoner, they room is done all of the fine and delicate must first agree upon the charge," and work in connection with the enlarge- this must be sufficiently grave to make ments. Small atoms have been in the penalty death. It was no easy matcreased to a marvelous magnitude. ter; for not only had Ilis life been Enlargements are also made of the stainless, but He had shown consummate photographs taken by the biggest of skill in avoiding all the entanglements

The principal work in which Mr. What an array of witnesses they partment where each photograph after ones restored. is taken is catalogued and stored away with the many thousands of others which have been taken before. This was easy to bring about. Any-Probably the branch which furnishes where in Asia, Broadus tells us, not to the most subjects for work is the section of Indian curios and relics. There hangers-on about the courts ready to are myriads of these incessantly com- sell testimony. "But (significantly)



AMONG THE NEGATIVES.

ing into the hands of the museum authorities and ample work is afforded the photographers.

This photographic studio also performs some valuable service in that it furnishes photographs for use in illustrating scientific magazines and journals. The publishers of the various scientific papers call upon Mr. Smillie from time to time for photographs of specimens of the various curios which they intend to describe in their next issues. Work is also done for the papers published by the national muum, and every illustration of a curio nal, "Contribution to Knowledge," is copied from a photograph furnished by

This important branch of work established in connection with the Smithsonian institution, although well developed, can be said to be only in a have the power, then He will have it: primary condition. Much work of a valuable kind can be accomplished in the future, and it is expected that in later years this establishment will develop into a camera shop of such magnitude as to attract attention from scientists and inventors of the whole world. The world moves on and takes no notice of the deaths of men, because others arise and take their places; but the world would be much poorer if the light and life of this national photographic establishment, in the person of Mr. Smillie, were taken away. He is in the full strength and vigor of robust manhood and bids fair to live to see the work of his creation honored and appreciated by his country and by the civilized nations of the earth.

SMITH D. FRY.

Awkward Speech.

One of the first duties of a lecturer is to consider his audience. This should be done while he is preparing what he is photographers of the country, and to to say, lest he be put to the necessity of hurried and awkward qualifications while on his feet. An exchange reports that a professor was lecturing to a class of three young ladies, and in the course of his remarks came to an exposition of his views as to woman's function in the body politic. "Women," and secured the first achromatic lenses he is reported to have said, "are the element of beauty in human life. Their business is to make life graceful, and they can't do that, you know, unless they themselves are pretty and graceful. room are several cabinets which were If a girl is not pretty she might almost formerly used to hold curios downstairs as well vanish from the face of the in the Smithsonian institution, and earth-that is," he explained, as he have been taken up for use in the looked at the three sober, spectacled studio. In these cabinets are exhibited faces before him-"that is-er-unless specimens showing the entire process -she is tolerably pretty, you know."-

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

International Lesson for May 12, 1895 Jesus Before the High Priest-Mark 14-53-64 [Specially arranged from Peloubet's notes. GOLDEN TEXT.-He & despised and rejected

of men.-Isa 53:3

TIME.-Early Friday morning, April 7 A. D. 30, between one and five o'clock. PLACE-The parace of Calaphas, the high

priest, at Jerusalem. THE ARREST.-About one o'clock Friday morning Judas guided a muititude, with swords and staves, lanterns and torches, under the direction of the chief priests and elders and accompanied by a guard of soldiers, to the garden of Gethsemane, and there betrayed his Master with a kiss, stealing "the livery of the court of Heaven to serve the devil in." Peter. in his determination to stand by his Master as he had promised, made an attack with his Malchus, a servent of the high priest, 'hus implicating Jesus in a seeming rebellion against Rome and giving color to the charge these cabinets a large assortment of worldly kingdom against Casar. Jesus undid the evil by healing the wound and bidding Peter put up his sword. The disciples then

LESSON NOTES.

Between one and two o'clock Friday A special room to the left of the pho- morning, Jesus was led first to Annas

which had been set for Him.

Smillie is engaged is that of making might have found, had they wished, to photographs of the curiosities which learn the truth! Here a company of are intended to be placed on exhibition those who had been lame, but now in the institution downstairs. It is im- were running to tell the story of their perative that all of the valuable speci- healing; there a band of those who mens should be first photographed for had been blind, but now could see; the future preservation and restora- lepers who had been cleansed; demontion of the specimens, in the event of jacs clothed, and in their right mind; their destruction. The various objects sick raised from their beds and dead are so numerous that the establish- brought to life again; sad hearts comment is kept constantly busy on this forted; sinful souls redeemed; ignospecial work. There is a picture de- rant minds enlightened; wandering

But, the next verse goes on to say. many bare false witness against Him. speak of the other countries, there are their witnesses agreed not together." Falsehoods seldom agree. Only the truth is harmonious. At last, however, they found two who seemed to agree, and have a charge of some weight; but the testimony was false-false, because the facts were not correctly reported, because they were entirely misapplied and perverted. Said they: "We heard him say, I will-destroy the temple that is made with hands, and within three days I will build another made without hands."

The Jews idolized the temple. Note that His accusers were obliged to go back three years, to the very opening of His ministry, to find what they might even call testimony (John 2:19). This was either misunderstood, dimly remembered, or willfuly perverted.

The high priest was baffied at every point. There was no hope of formulating a charge unless Jesus Himself could be induced to say something which could be perverted into blasphemy. "According to Matthew, it was a solemn oath that the high priest offered him: 'I adjure thee by the living God that thou tell us.' As much as to say: 'I put you under oath, that you may clear yourself of the charge that you have made this claim,' but meant as an opportunity for him to make the claim afresh." "Art Thou the Christ (the

Messiah), the Son of the Blessed?" Silence is now impossible. It would be taken as a denial of His Messiahship. Jesus acknowledges Himself to be the Messiah. Now, if they kill Him, they must kill their Messiah. Would printed in the museum's annual jourexamine His claims before they went further? In the words: "Ye shall see the Son of Man sitting on the right hand of power," He contrasts His present apparent weakness with His true glory and omnipotence. Now they now they are on the judgment seat and He at the bar, then He will be the Judge and they will be the criminals before Him, to answer for the actions of this day.

At this the high priest rent his clothes, thus expressing in tragic manner how it tore his heart to hear such "blasphemy," and exclaims: "What need of any further witness?" They had called but one true witness; His testimony they rejected, and yet on the strength of His testimony they were about to condemn Him. And they all condemned Him to be guilty of death.

The Sanhedrim was forbidden to investigate any capital crime during the night, and, according to the Roman law, a sentence pronounced before dawn was not valid. The council now adjourned, to meet at daybreak, when they could legally pronounce the sentence. This regular session was a brief one. The evidence was repeated and a formal vote taken, and Jesus was taken to the Roman court before Pilate for the necessary approval of the sentence.

PRACTICAL SUGGESTIONS. Unbelievers try to find, not the truth about Christianity and the Bible, but

only evidence against them. There is a time to be silent, under false accusations, and refute them only by our lives. "Speech is silvern, silence is golden."

We should openly confess our purposes and hopes at the proper time, when to keep silent would be treason to the truth and the cause. Then 'speech is gold, and silence is death."

Those who condemn others unjustly really pronounce condemnation

or a Healthy Existence.-That's Why the Kidneys so often Fail.

Nature has provided a certain amount work for every organ of the human body; overtax them and disease eventually follows. There is not one portion of our organism that is so overworked as the kidneys; on them is placed the important function of filtering the blood of ie impurities which naturally form in the gular action of life and digestion. The kidneys are consequently termed the sewerage of the system; clog up this sewer, and the blood becomes tainted with poisonous uric acid, which brings on disease many forms. The back is the first to show this stoppage. From there comes the warning note; it should be heeded, and the kidneys receive prompt attention. Osan's Kidney Pills will right the action at the kidneys quickly, relieve the back of ins and aches, and cure all troubles of oneys and bladder. Read the following: er, Wm. Nelson is a well-known busiman of Kalamazoo, he resides at 822 , tage Street, and his business is that of min buyer. He says:

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